

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Feb 11, 2021**

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

RICHARD SANDERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

WESTERN EXPRESS, INC.,

Defendant.

No. 1:20-CV-03137-SAB

**ORDER DENYING  
DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

Before the Court is Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 13. The Court held a videoconference hearing on the motion—along with Defendant’s Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 14—on February 5, 2021. Plaintiff was represented by Graham Lambert, who appeared via videoconference, and Defendant was represented by Adam Smedstad, who also appeared via videoconference. Defendant argues that this matter should be dismissed because the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over it. In addition, Defendant argues that, if the Court does conclude it has jurisdiction, certain of Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). Having reviewed the briefing and the applicable case law, the Court denies the motion to dismiss.

**Facts and Procedural History**

Plaintiff alleges violations of the Federal Labor Standards Act, the Washington Industrial Welfare Act, the Washington Minimum Wage Act, and the Washington Consumer Protection Act. Defendant, a corporation headquartered and

1 incorporated in Tennessee, is a freight transportation company that provides  
2 trucking services across the United States and Canada. The majority of  
3 Defendant's non-driver employees live and work in Tennessee, and the majority of  
4 Defendant's operations occur east of the Mississippi River. Plaintiff, a resident of  
5 Washington State, was employed as a truck driver by Defendant from December  
6 2019 through August 2020. He alleges that he and his proposed class were paid on  
7 a per mile basis and were not compensated for rest breaks or non-driving time  
8 work as required by both Washington and federal law. He also alleges that he and  
9 his class were "on duty" for twenty-four hours in violation of federal law. He seeks  
10 damages including loss of wages and compensation. To provide the hook for his  
11 Washington state law claims, Plaintiff's complaint describes one instance in which  
12 he drove from Tulare, California to Lacey, Washington—over nine hundred  
13 miles—but received no compensation for his work. This was also the last week  
14 Plaintiff worked for Defendant as a truck driver.

15 Plaintiff filed his original complaint on September 1, 2020. ECF No. 1.  
16 Defendants filed a motion to transfer, ECF No. 7, and a motion to dismiss for lack  
17 of personal jurisdiction, ECF No. 8. In response to the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff  
18 filed a First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), ECF No. 9, as a matter of right. The  
19 Court accordingly dismissed the pending transfer and dismissal motions as moot.  
20 ECF No. 12. Defendant then filed the instant motion as well as another motion to  
21 transfer. ECF Nos. 13 and 14.

## 22 Legal Standard

### 23 1. Rule 12(b)(2) Personal Jurisdiction

24 A defendant may move to dismiss a case for lack of personal jurisdiction.  
25 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). When a defendant moves to dismiss for lack of personal  
26 jurisdiction, the plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that jurisdiction is  
27 appropriate and cannot simply rest on the allegations in the complaint. *Sher v.*  
28 *Johnson*, 911 F.2d 1357, 1361 (9th Cir. 1990). In assessing whether the plaintiff

1 has met their burden, the court takes any uncontroverted allegations in the  
2 complaint as true and resolves any conflicts between the facts in documentary  
3 evidence in the plaintiff's favor. *AT&T v. Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert*, 94 F.3d  
4 586, 588 (9th Cir. 1996).

5 If there is no federal statute specifically governing jurisdiction, federal  
6 courts follow state law in determining the bounds of its personal jurisdiction.  
7 *Global Commodities Trading Group, Inc. v. Beneficio de Arroz Choloma, S.A.*, 972  
8 F.3d 1101, 1106 (9th Cir. 2020). Washington's long-arm statute is co-extensive  
9 with federal due process requirements and so the jurisdictional analysis under state  
10 law and federal law is the same. *Shute v. Carnival Cruise Lines*, 113 Wash.2d 763,  
11 764 (1989); *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 800-01 (9th  
12 Cir. 2004). Federal due process allows a court to exercise personal jurisdiction  
13 over a nonresident defendant if that defendant has at least some "minimum  
14 contacts" with the forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction does not offend  
15 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*,  
16 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945).

17 There are two types of personal jurisdiction: general personal jurisdiction  
18 and specific personal jurisdiction. General personal jurisdiction allows a court to  
19 hear any claim against a defendant if they are "at home" in the forum state. *Bristol-*  
20 *Myer Squibb Co. v. Sup. Court of Cal. of San Francisco Cty.*, 137 S. Ct. 1773,  
21 1780 (2017) (citing *Goodyear Dunlop Tire Ops., S.A. v. Brown*, 564 U.S. 915, 919  
22 (2011)). In contrast, specific personal jurisdiction exists only if the suit arises out  
23 of or relates to the defendant's contacts with the forum such that the defendant is  
24 reasonably subject to the state's regulations. *Id.* (citing *Goodyear*, 654 U.S. at  
25 919). Thus, specific personal jurisdiction focuses on the relationship between the  
26 defendant, the forum, and the litigation. *Walden v. Fiore*, 571 U.S. 277, 283-84  
27 (2014).

1 Courts use a three-prong test for analyzing claims of specific personal  
2 jurisdiction. *Global Commodities*, 972 F.3d at 1107. First, the non-resident  
3 defendant must purposefully direct its activities or consummate some transaction  
4 with the forum or a resident of the forum, or otherwise perform some act that  
5 purposefully avails it of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum.  
6 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. Courts apply a “purposeful availment” test for  
7 claims sounding in contract, whereas they apply a “purposeful direction” test for  
8 claims sounding in tort. *Picot v. Weston*, 780 F.3d 1206, 1212 (9th Cir. 2015).  
9 Some courts have found that wage and hour claims similar to those raised here are  
10 closer to sounding in contract than in tort and should be analyzed under the  
11 purposeful availment framework. Others have concluded that they are closer to tort  
12 claims. Still others have found that they are neither tort nor contract claims.  
13 *Compare Gonzalez v. Crete Carrier Corp.*, No. C19-0186-JCC, 2019 WL 2172840  
14 (W.D. Wash. May 20, 2019) (applying the purposeful availment test) *with*  
15 *Huddleston v. John Christner Trucking, LLC*, 2017 WL 4310348, at \*4-5 (E.D.  
16 Cal. Sept. 28, 2017) *and Senne v. Kansas City Royals Baseball Corp.*, 105 F. Supp.  
17 3d 981, 1022 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (applying both tests). Nonetheless, courts should  
18 consider the parties’ entire course of dealing, not solely the particular contract or  
19 conduct giving rise to the claim when determining whether a defendant has  
20 minimum contacts with a forum. *See Global Commodities*, 972 F.3d at 1108.  
21 Instead, courts should consider whether the defendant’s conduct and connection  
22 with the forum state are such that the defendant should reasonably anticipate being  
23 haled into court there. *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286,  
24 297 (1980).

25 Second, the claim must arise out of or relate to the defendant’s forum-related  
26 activities. *Id.* This element is met if, but for the contacts between the defendant and  
27 the forum state, the cause of action would not have arisen. *Terracom v. Valley Nat.*  
28 *Bank*, 49 F.3d 555, 561 (9th Cir. 1995). Put otherwise, courts consider whether the

1 defendant “performed some type of affirmative conduct which allows or promotes  
2 the transaction of business within the forum state.” *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d  
3 1011, 1016 (9th Cir. 2008).

4 Third, the exercise of jurisdiction must be reasonable. *Id.* If the plaintiff  
5 succeeds in satisfying the first two prongs of the test, the burden shifts to the  
6 defendant to “present a compelling case” that the exercise of jurisdiction would not  
7 be reasonable. *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 476-78 (1985). In  
8 determining whether exercise of jurisdiction would be reasonable, courts should  
9 consider: (1) the extent of the defendant’s purposeful interjection into the forum  
10 state’s affairs; (2) the burden on the defendant of defending in the forum; (3) the  
11 extent of conflict with the sovereignty of the defendant’s state; (4) the forum  
12 state’s interest in adjudicating the dispute; (5) the most efficient judicial resolution  
13 of the controversy; (6) the importance of the forum to the plaintiff’s interest in  
14 convenience and effective relief; and (7) the existence of an alternative forum.  
15 *Terracom*, 49 F.3d at 561. No one factor is dispositive. *Id.*

16 2. Rule 12(b)(6) Failure to State a Claim

17 The court may also dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim upon  
18 which relief can be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). “A complaint may fail to  
19 show a right of relief either by lacking a cognizable legal theory or by lacking  
20 sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.” *Woods v. U.S. Bank N.A.*,  
21 831 F.3d 1159, 1162 (9th Cir. 2016).

22 In ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court must accept all material  
23 allegations as true and construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the  
24 plaintiff. *Wyler Summit P’ship v. Turner Broad. Sys., Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th  
25 Cir. 1998). Thus, the complaint “must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as  
26 true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
27 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).  
28 This does not require the court to accept legal conclusions as true. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S.

1 at 678. Claims are plausible if they allow the court to draw the reasonable  
2 inference, based on its own judicial experience and common sense, that the  
3 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *Id.* at 678-79. A complaint that  
4 offers only labels and conclusions or a “formulaic recitation” of the elements of a  
5 cause of action does not meet this burden. *Id.*

### 6 **Rule 12(b)(2) Discussion**

7 Defendant first argues that this case should be dismissed for lack of personal  
8 jurisdiction. It argues that this Court lacks jurisdiction over it because it does not  
9 have minimum contacts with Washington. In response, Plaintiff argues that this  
10 Court does have personal jurisdiction because Defendant purposefully reached into  
11 Washington by hiring Washington residents, implementing policies that violated  
12 Washington law, and by conducting business within Washington. The parties agree  
13 that general personal jurisdiction does not exist here, so the only dispute is whether  
14 specific personal jurisdiction exists. For the reasons discussed below, the Court  
15 finds it has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and denies Defendant’s motion to  
16 dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.

17 First, regardless of which test the Court applies, Defendant has purposefully  
18 directed its activities or purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting  
19 business in Washington. Defendant argues that it is located in Tennessee, has done  
20 comparatively little business in Washington, owns no property in Washington, and  
21 that Plaintiff’s voluntary residency in this state is not enough to create jurisdiction.  
22 Although Defendant is correct that Plaintiff’s Washington residency on its own is  
23 not enough to create substantial connections between it and Washington, phrasing  
24 the case in this term is overly simplistic. In contrast to cases like *Walden v. Fiore*,  
25 571 U.S. 277 (2014) where the Supreme Court found a TSA agent lacked sufficient  
26 minimum contacts to the forum state where the only connection to the forum was  
27 defendant’s interaction with a resident plaintiff at an out-of-state airport, Defendant  
28 has much more substantial contacts with Washington in this case. Here, Defendant

1 purposefully availed itself of the benefits of Washington law by employing  
2 Plaintiff and other Washington residents and by doing business in Washington  
3 state, even if it employed more non-Washington residents and did more business  
4 outside of Washington. *See, e.g., McNutt v. Swift Transport. Co. of Ariz., LLC*, No.  
5 18-CV-05668, 2020 WL 3819239, at \*8-9 (W.D. Wash. July 7, 2020); *Parr v.*  
6 *Stevens Transport, Inc.*, No. C19-02610-WHA, 2019 WL 4933583, at \*2 (N.D.  
7 Cal. Oc. 7, 2019) (“defendants established minimum contacts with California when  
8 they adopted uniform employment and wage policies, then sent their drivers into  
9 California to collect and deliver freight, thus purposefully directing their activities  
10 at California.”); *Gonzalez*, 2019 WL 2172840, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. May 20, 2019)  
11 (finding defendant purposefully availed itself of Washington law by hiring  
12 Washington residents, owning property in Washington, and conducting business in  
13 Washington). “It is thus not [Plaintiff’s] personal choice to live in [Washington]  
14 which drives the jurisdictional analysis, but [Defendant’s] choice to dispatch  
15 deliveries to and from [Washington] which does.” *Huddleston*, 2018 WL 4310348,  
16 at \*4. Thus, Defendant purposefully availed itself and purposefully directed its  
17 actions at Washington. The first element is therefore satisfied.

18       Next, Plaintiff’s claims arise out of Defendant’s contacts with Washington.  
19 The fact that Defendant is headquartered in Tennessee and made decisions  
20 regarding the challenged policies in Tennessee does not negate the fact that those  
21 policies were implemented in Washington. But for Defendant’s operations in  
22 Washington, the allegedly illegal policies would not have violated Washington law  
23 and Plaintiff would not have brought suit. The Court is guided by the analysis of  
24 the Eastern District of California in *Huddleston*. There, the court concluded that  
25 even though the employer made all of the policy decisions at its headquarters in  
26 Oklahoma, but for its decision to engage in business in California, the claim would  
27 not have arisen. To reach the decision Defendant advocates—that a corporation  
28 can avoid jurisdiction anytime it makes a decision in one state, but that decision



1 necessarily impacts residents of another state—would improperly conflate general  
2 and specific jurisdiction in a way that would prevent states from protecting  
3 residents from out-of-state actors. Defendant’s contacts with Washington—the  
4 decision to hire Washington residents, to do business in Washington, and to apply  
5 policies that violate Washington law—are the but-for cause of Plaintiff’s claims.  
6 *See Parr*, 2019 WL 4933583, at \*2. Accordingly, the second element is satisfied.

7 Because the first two elements are satisfied, the exercise of jurisdiction is  
8 presumptively reasonable. *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. at 475-76  
9 (1985). Furthermore, it is not unreasonable to expect a corporation with a national  
10 business presence to litigate in Washington when it did business that was directed  
11 at Washington and gave rise to the instant litigation. Finally, whether this case  
12 could have been transferred to or refiled in Tennessee is not a relevant factor where  
13 jurisdiction in the forum state is otherwise reasonable. *Corporate Inv. Business*  
14 *Brokers v. Melcher*, 824 F.2d 786, 791 (9th Cir. 1987).

15 Accordingly, the Court concludes it has specific personal jurisdiction over  
16 Defendant. The motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is therefore  
17 denied.

### 18 Rule 12(b)(6) Discussion

19 Defendant argues, in the alternative, that the Court should dismiss a number  
20 of Plaintiff’s claims for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff opposes all of Defendant’s  
21 arguments. The Court considers each argument in turn and, for the reasons  
22 discussed herein, the Court denies Defendant’s motion to dismiss for failure to  
23 state a claim.

#### 24 1. Unpaid Rest Break Claim

25 Defendant argues the Court should dismiss Plaintiff’s claims related to  
26 unpaid rest breaks because they are preempted by federal law. In response,  
27 Plaintiff argues that this argument is based on an extrinsic fact not alleged in the  
28 First Amended Complaint or supported by any documentation. He also argues that,



1 even if the fact were included in the FAC, Washington's rest break laws are not  
2 preempted because of Ninth Circuit caselaw and because the preemption decision  
3 is not binding or persuasive. Finally, he argues that even if preemption did apply, it  
4 would not apply retroactively to dismiss his claims now.

5 On November 17, 2020, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration  
6 ("FMCSA") determined that Washington's meal and rest break rules are  
7 preempted by federal regulation and may not be enforced as to drivers of  
8 commercial property carrying commercial motor vehicles. *Washington's Meal and*  
9 *Rest Break Rules for Drivers of Commercial Motor Vehicles; Petition for*  
10 *Determination of Preemption*, 85 Fed. Reg. 73335 (Nov. 17, 2020). Furthermore,  
11 federal regulation defines a commercial motor vehicle as a "motor vehicle used on  
12 a highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the  
13 vehicle" weighs in excess of 10,000 pounds. 49 C.F.R. § 390.5.

14 Plaintiff is correct that a prerequisite for the FMCSA's preemption decision  
15 to apply is missing—nowhere in the FAC or in the materials submitted to support  
16 Defendant's motion are facts suggesting that Plaintiff drove a commercial motor  
17 vehicle that weighed in excess of 10,000 pounds. 49 C.F.R. § 390.5. Generally, a  
18 court may not consider any materials beyond the pleadings in ruling on a Rule  
19 12(b)(6) motion unless they are incorporated by reference into the complaint or are  
20 matters of which a court may take judicial notice. *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics,*  
21 *Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 998 (9th Cir. 2018). When matters outside the pleading are  
22 presented to the court, a 12(b)(6) motion converts into a motion for summary  
23 judgment under Rule 56. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d). Because Defendant asks the Court  
24 to consider materials outside the FAC and because the parties dispute that fact, the  
25 Court denies the motion at this juncture, without addressing on the merits of  
26 Defendant's preemption argument.

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1      2. Consumer Protection Act Claim

2            Defendant next argues that Plaintiff has failed to state a claim under the  
3 Washington Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”). It argues that Plaintiff’s CPA  
4 claim is premised on his allegation that Defendant also violated Washington’s  
5 wage and hour laws, and that is insufficient to make out an unfair or deceptive act  
6 for purposes of the CPA. In response, Plaintiff argues that the courts have held that  
7 the CPA applies to Washington’s wage and hour laws and that he has stated a  
8 claim. He argues that it is reasonable to assume that Defendant represented to  
9 Plaintiff and the public at large that they would be paid for the work they did for  
10 Defendant and its failure to do so constitutes a CPA violation. The Court denies  
11 Defendant’s motion.

12            The CPA prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive  
13 acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce. Wash. Rev. Code  
14 § 19.86.020. To state a claim under the CPA, a plaintiff must establish (1) an unfair  
15 or deceptive act or practice, (2) occurring in trade or commerce, (3) an impact on  
16 public interest, (4) injury to the plaintiff in their business or property, and (5)  
17 causation. *Hangman Ridge Training Stables, Inc. v. Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 105  
18 Wash.2d 778, 780 (1986). An unfair or deceptive act may be a *per se* violation of a  
19 statute, but a *per se* unfair trade practice exists only when a statute that has been  
20 declared by the state legislature to constitute an unfair or deceptive act in  
21 commerce has been violated. *Merriman v. Am. Guarantee & Liability Ins. Co.*, 198  
22 Wash. App. 594, 627 (2017) (citing *Hangman Ridge*, 105 Wash.2d at 786);  
23 *Castillo v. United Rentals, Inc.*, No. C17-1573-JLR, 2018 WL 1382597, at \*8  
24 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 19, 2018) (noting that wage and hour statutes do not include a  
25 declaration that violation constitutes a *per se* unfair trade practice). However, an  
26 unfair or deceptive act may also be demonstrated by showing that an act or practice  
27 which has a capacity to deceive a substantial portion of the public occurred in the  
28 conduct of trade or commerce. *Hangman Ridge*, 105 Wash.2d at 785-86.

1 Other courts have recognized that violations of Washington's wage and hour  
2 laws may, in some circumstances, give rise to a CPA claim. *Kirkpatrick v.*  
3 *Ironwood Comms., Inc.*, No. C05-01428-JLR, 2006 WL 2381797, at \*12-13 (W.D.  
4 Wash. Aug. 16, 2006); *Aziz v. Knight Transp.*, No. 2:12-CV-00904-RSL, 2012 WL  
5 3596370, at \*1-2 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 21, 2012). Those courts reasoned that  
6 advertising employment opportunities that contained false representations about  
7 wages or benefits could give rise to a CPA claim if the advertising was likely to  
8 deceive the public. However, other courts have found that, to the extent plaintiffs  
9 allege only failure to pay wages or overtime as required by law, those acts affect  
10 only the individuals employed by the defendant and are not likely to deceive a  
11 substantial portion of the public. *See May v. Honeywell Intern., Inc.*, 331 Fed.  
12 Appx. 526, 530 (9th Cir. 2009). Thus, those courts have held that violations of  
13 wage laws cannot be enforced via the CPA. *Id.* To overcome this hurdle, some  
14 courts have held that the plaintiff must also allege that defendant represented to the  
15 public that it would pay its employees at a certain rate and that the defendant failed  
16 to do so. *See Castillo*, 2018 WL 1382579, at \*8.

17 Plaintiff has stated a claim under the CPA. First, Plaintiff alleges that  
18 Defendant failed to pay him for all work done, failed to provide compliant rest  
19 breaks, failed to pay all overtime wages, willfully refused to pay all wages, and  
20 failed to pay all wages due at termination. ECF No. 9 at ¶ 50. The Court agrees that  
21 it is reasonable to assume that Defendant represented to Plaintiff and the public  
22 that its employees would be paid for all work they did in accordance with state  
23 law. This is sufficient to show a deceptive act or practice in trade. Second, these  
24 acts occurred in trade and commerce. Third, Defendant's wage and hour policies  
25 injured Plaintiff. Finally, those policies impacted the public interest. Thus, Plaintiff  
26 has stated a claim under the CPA and Defendant's motion is denied.

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1       3. Overtime Wages Claim

2           Defendant argues that Plaintiff's overtime wages claim should be dismissed  
3 because the FAC fails to identify a specific workweek in which Plaintiff worked  
4 more than 40 hours in one week and was not paid overtime. In response, Plaintiff  
5 alleges he has adequately stated an overtime claim and that Defendant's reading of  
6 binding caselaw is overly narrow. The Court denies Defendant's motion to dismiss  
7 the overtime wages claim.

8           In order to survive a motion to dismiss, a plaintiff asserting a claim to  
9 overtime wages must allege that she worked more than forty hours in a given  
10 workweek without being compensated for the overtime hours worked. *Landers v.*  
11 *Quality Communications, Inc.*, 771 F.3d 638, 644-45 (9th Cir. 2014). However, the  
12 Ninth Circuit did not hold that the plaintiff must plead specific, detailed facts  
13 beyond that otherwise required under Rule 12. *Id.* at 645. Indeed, the Ninth Circuit  
14 explicitly declined to "make the approximation of overtime hours the *sine qua non*  
15 of plausibility for claims brought under the FLSA" because "most (if not all) of the  
16 detailed information concerning a plaintiff-employee's compensation and schedule  
17 is in the control of the defendants." *Id.* Instead, at a minimum, a plaintiff asserting  
18 a violation of state and federal overtime provisions must allege "that she worked  
19 more than forty hours in a given workweek without being compensated for the  
20 hours worked in excess of forty during that week." *Id.* That being said, "with the  
21 pleading of more specific facts, the closer the complaint moves toward  
22 plausibility." *Id.*

23           Despite this guidance, district courts have disagreed about how much  
24 specificity *Landers* actually requires. Some courts have held that *Landers* does not  
25 require a plaintiff to identify an exact calendar week and instead have held that  
26 "the allegations need only give rise to a plausible inference that there was" an  
27 instance in which the plaintiff was denied overtime payment. *Tan v. GrubHub,*  
28 *Inc.*, 171 F. Supp. 3d 998, 1008 (N.D. Cal. 2016); *Boon v. Canon Bus. Solutions,*

1 *Inc.*, 592 Fed. Appx. 631, 632 (9th Cir. 2015). Meanwhile, other courts have held  
 2 that *Landers* requires a showing that there was one specific week in which the  
 3 plaintiff was not paid overtime. *See Rittmann v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, No.  
 4 C16-01554-JCC, 2017 WL 881384, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 6, 2017).

5 Plaintiff's FAC alleges that, in his "final week" of working for Defendant,  
 6 he drove over 900 miles from Tulare, California, to Lacey, Washington, and was  
 7 not paid at all. ECF No. 9 at ¶ 10. The FAC also alleges that Plaintiff and the  
 8 proposed class were paid on a per mile basis, were only paid for driving time, are  
 9 not paid for work that occurs while they are not driving, and are on the road for  
 10 over 24 hours. *Id.* at ¶ 9. Plaintiff has met his burden—and perhaps even  
 11 surpassed—his pleading obligations under *Landers*. The motion to dismiss is  
 12 therefore denied.

#### 13 4. 24-Hour Duty Claim

14 Defendant next argues Plaintiff's claim that he and the class were on duty  
 15 for over twenty-four hours and are entitled to compensation for the full twenty-four  
 16 hours as on-duty time should be dismissed. It argues that recently issued guidance  
 17 from the Department of Labor, which held that the time drivers are relieved of all  
 18 duties and allowed to sleep in a sleeper berth is non-working time and is  
 19 presumptively not compensable. *See* U.S. Dep't of Labor, Wage and Hour Div.,  
 20 Opinion Letter (July 22, 2019). In response, Plaintiff argues that a different  
 21 regulation covers drivers like Plaintiff and the proposed class and that the Opinion  
 22 Letter does not apply to them.

23 Courts are split on whether truck drivers like Plaintiff and his proposed class  
 24 are covered by 29 C.F.R. § 785.22 or 29 C.F.R. § 785.41. Plaintiff points to §  
 25 785.22, which provides that, where an employee is required to be on duty for  
 26 twenty-four hours or more, the employer and employee may agree to exclude bona  
 27 fide meal periods and a bona fide sleeping break (of no more than eight hours)  
 28 from hours worked, provided adequate sleeping facilities are furnished by the

1 employer and the employee can enjoy an uninterrupted night's sleep. It also  
2 provides that, where no express or implied agreement is present, the eight hours of  
3 sleeping time and lunch periods constitutes hours worked. 29 C.F.R. § 785.22(a).  
4 Thus, this regulation requires an employer to pay an employee for (1) at least  
5 sixteen hours if he is on duty for twenty-four hours if there is an agreement  
6 between the parties, even if he has spent more than eight hours sleeping or eating,  
7 or (2) for all twenty-four hours if there is no agreement. *See Browne v. P.A.M.*  
8 *Transport, Inc.*, No. 5:16-CV-5336-TLB, 2018 WL 5118449, at \*2 (W.D. Ark.  
9 Oct. 19, 2018). In contrast, Defendant impliedly relies on 29 C.F.R. § 785.41, as  
10 referenced in DOL's Opinion Letter. Section 785.41 provides that any work an  
11 employee is required to perform while traveling must be counted as hours worked,  
12 but an employee who drives a truck is working except during meal periods or when  
13 he is permitted to sleep in adequate facilities furnished by the employer. *See Nance*  
14 *v. May Trucking Co.*, 685 Fed. Appx. 602, 605 (9th Cir. 2017) (finding that, under  
15 § 785.41, the district court properly relied on other federal district courts saying  
16 drivers were not entitled to compensation for time spent in sleeper berths); *Petrone*  
17 *v. Werner Enters., Inc.*, Nos. 8:11-CV-401-LSC and 8:12-CV-307-LSC, 2017 WL  
18 510884, at \*10 (D. Neb. Feb. 2, 2017). However, still other courts have recognized  
19 the two regulations may be harmonized, providing that employers of truck drivers  
20 may deduct eight hours of sleeping time pursuant to § 785.41, but that deduction is  
21 capped at eight hours maximum pursuant to § 785.22. *See Julian v. Swift Transp.*  
22 *Co. Inc.*, 360 F. Supp. 3d 932, 947-48 (D. Ariz. 2018) (giving *Auer* deference to  
23 DOL opinion letters supporting this reading of §§ 785.22 and 785.41); *Montoya v.*  
24 *CRST Expedited, Inc.*, 404 F. Supp. 3d 364, 394-95 (D. Mass. 2019).

25 The Department of Labor's Opinion Letter addressed whether a driver needs  
26 to be compensated for time spent in their sleeper berth when counting that time  
27 would put them in excess of 40 hours of work. DOL recognized that there may be  
28 some contexts in which a driver is not actively working but waiting ("engaged to



1 wait”) or where an employee is required to be on-duty for a continuous period of  
2 twenty-four hours or more. However, in reaching its conclusion, DOL abandoned  
3 an earlier interpretation of the relevant regulation and concluded that the time  
4 drivers are relieved of all duties and permitted to rest in a sleeper berth is  
5 presumptively non-working time that is not compensable absent specific factual  
6 findings that a driver is on-duty or on-call. This change was a stark change from  
7 long-standing DOL guidance, which interpreted § 785.41 and § 785.22 in  
8 conjunction to find that up to eight hours of sleeping time may be excluded in a  
9 trip longer than twenty-four hours.

10 Before determining whether to follow the DOL Opinion Letter, the Court  
11 finds it necessary to consider whether and how much deference is due to the  
12 Opinion Letter. Pursuant to *Auer v. Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452 (1997) and *Kisor v.*  
13 *Wilkie*, 139 S. Ct. 2400 (2019), deference to an agency’s interpretation of a  
14 regulation is only appropriate when the regulation is genuinely ambiguous after the  
15 application of standard tools of interpretation; even then, deference is warranted  
16 only if the interpretation is authoritative, expertise-based, fair, or reflects the  
17 agency’s considered judgment. *Kisor*, 139 S. Ct. at 2412.

18 At least one court has held that the DOL Opinion Letter at issue here is  
19 unpersuasive and should be given limited *Auer* deference because “the only reason  
20 the agency provides for its flip-flop is that its prior interpretation was  
21 ‘unnecessarily burdensome for employers.’” *Montoya*, 404 F. Supp. 3d at 395. In  
22 so holding, the *Montoya* court noted that this reasoning was not entitled to  
23 deference because the FLSA was designed to protect workers, not employers. *Id.*  
24 Another court determined that the Opinion Letter was not entitled to *Auer*  
25 deference because §§ 785.22 and 785.41 are not ambiguous, so there was no need  
26 to resort to the Opinion Letter to determine the meaning of the regulations. *Julian*,  
27 2019 WL 10948736, at \*2. The *Julian* court also noted that, even if the regulations  
28 were genuinely ambiguous, deference to the Opinion Letter would be inappropriate



1 because it provided no explanation for its position beyond alleviating burdens on  
2 employers and it decided to change its mind after 65 years of the same rule. *Id.* at  
3 \*3.

4 The Court denies Defendant’s motion to dismiss the twenty-four on-duty  
5 claim. On the face of the FAC, Plaintiff alleges that he and his proposed class were  
6 on the road for over 24 hours, had no agreements with their employers regarding  
7 meal and sleep breaks, and were not paid for all on-duty time or for rest breaks  
8 shorter than twenty minutes. ECF No. 9 at ¶ 13, ¶ 58. Assuming that the Opinion  
9 Letter did apply, dismissal of the claim would be inappropriate because factual  
10 inquiry into whether Plaintiff and his class were “on duty” during time spent in  
11 their sleeper berth or during meal breaks is necessary. Dismissal of this claim at  
12 this early stage of the case is inappropriate.

13 However, the Court is not convinced that the Opinion Letter is entitled to  
14 *Auer* deference. Under *Auer* and *Kisor*, even assuming that the relevant regulations  
15 were genuinely ambiguous, the Opinion Letter is entitled to deference only if  
16 DOL’s interpretation is authoritative, expertise-based, fair, or reflects the agency’s  
17 considered judgment. As noted by the *Julian* and *Montoya* courts, the only stated  
18 reason for the shift in policy is that the prior policy—which was in place for over  
19 sixty years—is both inconsistent with the purposes of the FLSA and not reflective  
20 of the agency’s considered judgment. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendant’s  
21 motion to dismiss.

## 22 5. Doe Defendants

23 Finally, Defendant argues that the Doe Defendants should be dismissed,  
24 arguing that Doe defendants are improper in federal court. Plaintiff argues  
25 dismissal of the Doe Defendants at this early point of the case is inappropriate  
26 because discovery has not yet occurred.

27 As a general rule, the use of Doe defendants is not favored. *Gillespie v.*  
28 *Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980). However, if a plaintiff does not know

1 the identity of a defendant prior to filing a complaint, they should be given an  
2 opportunity to identify them unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover  
3 their identities. *Id.* The local rules reiterate this position. LCivR 10(a)(3).

4 Because discovery has not yet begun in this case, dismissal of the Doe  
5 Defendants at this juncture is inappropriate. Plaintiff is entitled to conduct  
6 discovery, attempt to determine the identities of any Doe Defendant, and amend  
7 the complaint to name them. The motion to dismiss the Doe Defendants is denied.

8 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

9 1. Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 13, is **DENIED**.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to enter  
11 this Order and provide copies to counsel.

12 **DATED** this 11th day of February 2021.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Stanley A. Bastian  
Chief United States District Judge